

War Casualties

The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces:

Killed in action 23
Missing in action 16
Wounded severely 19
Died of disease 1
Wounded, degree undetermined 122
Died of wounds 2

Total 243

Killed in Action.
Lieut. Benjamin F. Blankenship, Thornwood, W. Va.
Sergt. John Hilger, Granville, Ia.
Corporals.
Thomas F. Cook, W. Reading, Iowa.
Carl Frederick Payson, Monroe, Mich.

Privates.
Frank A. Badstuber, Rockville, Conn.
Carl J. Bonz, Dubuque, Ia.
James W. Brewer, Greeley, Neb.
Edward Harold Eckberg, Wallskog, Sweden.
Harry J. Farren, Springfield, Mass.
Olen Fletcher, Cardwell, Mo.
Francis B. Ferguson, Onsted, Mich.
George M. Lang, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
John Massie, Dutton, Mont.
Sam Melnick, Chicago, Ill.
Louis B. Orr, Great Falls, Mont.
Louis Scher, Benton Harbor, Mich.
Ralph Wilkins, Idaho Springs, Colo.
Cliff A. Bryant, Oskosh, Wis.
Louis Cohen, New York, N. Y.
Henry Bertel Hendrikson, Verdale, Minn.
John A. Meyer, Warren, Mich.
William H. Neustel, Robinson, N. D.
Benjamin F. Owens, San Francisco, Cal.

Died of Wounds.
Privates.
James S. Helton, Taylorsville, Ky.
Thomas Henry Miller, Fisk, Mo.
Died of Disease.
Private George Hinkle, Upland, Ind.
Wounded Severely.
Lieutenants.
Harry Healy Denning, Brookline, Mass.
John Worthington Dorsey, Cape May, N. J.
Sophy D. Gunderson, Sharon, N. D.
Bernard F. McMeel, Meade, Kan.
Stephen G. Sears, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sergeants.
William G. T. Braniff, New York, N. Y.
Gordon T. Buell, Chicago, Ill.
Howard H. Crum, Conemaugh, Pa.
Stephen Michaels, Gallia, Austria.
Clyde John Sigan, Cheyboya, Mich.
Floyd D. McCutcheon, Worcester, Mass.

Corporals.
James B. Anderson, Wilson, N. C.
Emmett F. Cartwright, Madison, Wis.
William Cutshall, Toledo, O.
William F. Jones, Dunn, N. C.
John H. Norton, Breckenridge, Minn.
Ernest Shreeves, Alpena, Mich.
Milton Macloskey, Los Angeles, Cal.
Frank McNeerney, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Privates.
Robert B. Alexander, Portage, Wis.
Harold L. Baldwin, Denning, Wash.
Walter S. Balde, Bladen, O.
Will Bruce, Pelver, S. C.
Ben Courville, Big Arm, Mont.
John Cynowa, Detroit, Mich.
John Dolan, Portsmouth, N. H.
Walter Hall, Denison, Ill.
August Hamm, Rosedale, Ind.
John Johnston, Bedford, Ind.
Steve Kominski, Thorpe, Pa.
Jessie C. Koonitz, Salt Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
Garland Frank Lemoire, Cheboygan, Mich.
Walter McComas, Branch Land, W. Va.
Elbert Marvin, Seattle, Wash.
Frank Nevitski, Berlin, Wis.
Frank H. Owens, Fallsburg, Mo.
Pasquale Parenti, Minneapolis, Minn.
John Pasquale, West Hoboken, N. J.
William A. Roberts, Fletcher, Okla.
Joseph P. Schmitz, Detroit, Mich.
Adam Sedlacek, Enid, Mont.
Walter Smith, Jodie, Okla.
Ray Weaver, Kalispell, Mont.
Herbert I. Wilson, Eureka, Utah.
Emil J. Alsinva, Tolvola, Mich.
Anthony L. Balgida, Kulpomont, Pa.
Henry Breimaier, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Carlton D. Briggs, Wallingford, Conn.
James Cogswell, Joplin, Mont.
Harold C. Conley, Danbury, Conn.
Timothy William Curtin, Utica, Ill.
Henry Dortman, Stanley, Wis.
Matt M. Eagan, Forsyth, Mont.
Percy Chester Gendey, Chelsea, Mich.
Albert Ginter, Woneo, Wis.
John E. Grenier, Lowell, Mass.
Frank Herda, Chicago, Ill.
Albin Hudson, Walker, Ia.
Holmer C. Johnson, Lacrosse, Wis.
Joe Kessie, Chicago, Ill.
Everette Lyon McCurdy, Milwaukee, Wis.
William P. McMillan, New York, N. Y.
Clinton M. Miller, Rio, Wis.
Pierre Molitor, Olsego, Mich.
Edward P. Moran, New York, N. Y.
Lawrence G. Morgan, Malad, Idaho.
Louis Oestring, Massillon, O.
Roychik Okamoto, Honolulu, Hawaii.
Edgar P. Ormder, Wagoner, Okla.
Paul Priscall, Chicago, Ill.
Alonso H. Puff, Pough, N. Y.
Dean S. Reynolds, Alton Bay, N. H.
Charles Rosinski, Indiana Harbor, Ind.
Stephen E. Schialli, Detroit, Mich.
Lauritis P. Sorenson, Great Falls, Mont.
James Tucker, Richmond, W. Va.
Joseph J. Vogel, Jasper, Ind.
John Voss, Lombard, Ill.
Guy H. Warren, Westfield, Mass.
Wounded, Degree Undetermined.
Lieutenants.
Julius E. Bell, Springfield, Tenn.
Kenneth V. Elliott, Sheridan, Ind.
Uriel G. Uley, Hardy, Ark.
Sergeants.
Hyman L. Ambos, New York, N. Y.
Hurley V. Butler, Indianapolis, Ind.
Frank M. Landberg, New York, N. Y.
David M. Smith, Houston, Miss.
James Wilson, McKeesport, Pa.
Corporals.
William S. Anderson, Columbus, O.
George F. Barrett, Santa Rosa, Cal.
George W. Blume, Vallejo, Cal.
John T. Bryan, Lowell, Mass.
Clarence E. Fischer, Birdsboro, Pa.
Alexander N. Lashaw, Anacortes, Wash.
Theodore Luc, Bay St. Louis, Miss.
Julius Nielsen, Lincoln Lake, Mich.
Arthur C. Riagan, Franklin Heights, Ill.
George W. Saville, Oakmont, Pittsburg, Pa.
Elmer S. Thomas, Woolwine, Va.
Albert R. Wickham, Columbus, O.
Ralph W. Bevier, Norfolk, Va.

HERTLING FAILS TO MEET FAVOR

Reformists and Conservatives, Both, Denounce German Imperial Chancellor—Called Monarch's Grave Digger.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—The attempt of the imperial German chancellor, Count von Hertling, to ride two horses simultaneously in his house of lords speech recently appears to have resulted in his falling between them. That portion of the press favoring the Prussian franchise reform is disappointed and disgruntled by the chancellor's ambiguous warning that the lords could avoid too far reaching concessions by accepting reform measures now and the conservative is up in arms because of his appeal for acceptance of reforms "for protection and maintenance of the crown and dynasty."

The agrarian Tages Zeitung calls Hertling the "Prussian monarch's grave digger."

The Krize Zeitung attacks von Hertling for minimizing the crown's deserts and exaggerating the Socialists' services and darkly warns him that monarchies do not crumble because they resist the unjustified demands of the masses but because they "let themselves be forced down to the dangerous compromises."

The pan-German Deutscher Zeitung declares that equal suffrage would be an undisguised surrender to the anti-monarchists which will endanger the dynasty and the crown.

So far as has been noted, only Germania, von Hertling's organ, is satisfied with his speech.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 8.—The German emperor recently entertained at luncheon General Skoropadski, hetman of Ukraine, and both generously expressed their admiration for each other.

The emperor, according to a Berlin dispatch, said he had offered the helping hand to afflicted Ukraine, which had suffered by the war "brought upon the world by the machinations of the enemies and continued by them with criminal madness in spite of the recognized unattainable nature of their aims of domination."

Germany had furnished Ukraine with a basis for existence as a state and, he declared: "Henceforth, a citizen can follow his vocation undisturbed and a peasant can cultivate the soil in safety and enjoy the fruits of his labor. There still remains much to do, but under the direction of your highness, Ukraine already has made considerable progress in internal consolidation and has thereby assured to itself a basis for future development."

He proposed the toast: "His highness, the hetman of Ukraine! Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!"

General Skoropadski said: "The very gracious reception which your imperial majesty has granted me will be regarded by the entire Ukrainian people as a sign of your majesty's good will toward young Ukraine and it will lend strength to carry through the heavy tasks which are still awaiting."

He offered the toast: "His majesty, the German kaiser! Hoch, hoch, hoch!" (Hic, hic, hic.)

In this connection, may we be permitted to remark that newspaper space is receiving earnest attention in these days of momentous news, and that the columns of the Standard are just as valuable as they ever were, if not more so, in stimulating good will and in maintaining the prestige of the goods, the trade marks and the names set forth therein.

—Adv.

CUT THIS OUT—IT IS WORTH MONEY.

DON'T MISS THIS. Cut out this slip, enclose with 5c and mail it to Foley & Co., 2335 Sheffield avenue, Chicago, Ill., writing your name and address clearly. You will receive in return a trial package containing Foley's Honey and Tar Compound, for coughs, colds and croup; Foley Kidney Pills, for pain in sides and back; rheumatism, backache, kidney and bladder ailments; and Foley Cathartic Tablets, a wholesome and thoroughly eliminating cathartic for constipation, biliousness, headache and sluggish bowels. A. R. McIntyre Drug Co.—Advertisement.

Critics are misanthropes who throw stones.

The cup that cheers the honey bee is the butterfly.

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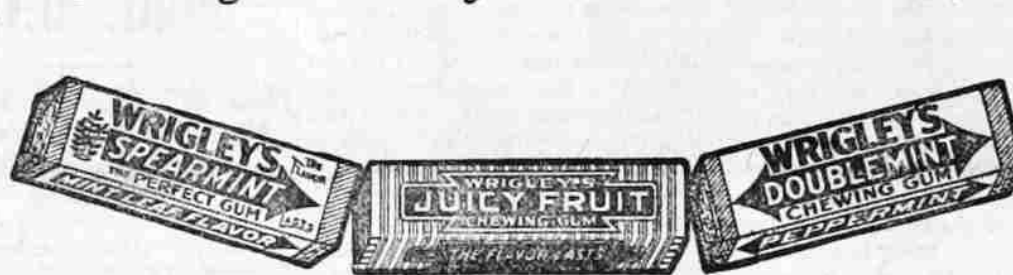
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WRIGLEY'S



We will win this war—
Nothing else really matters until we do!



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PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER EIGHT.

A resolution proposing an amendment to Section 3, Article 13 of the Constitution of the State of Utah, relating to uniform taxes and exemptions.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therein:

Section 1. That it is proposed to amend Section 3, Article 13 of the Constitution of the State of Utah so that the same will read as follows:

Section 2. The Legislature shall provide by law a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation on all property in the State, according to its value, money, and shall prescribe by general law such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property. Provided, that a deduction of debts from credits may be authorized: Provided further, That the property of the United States, of the State, counties, cities, towns, school districts, municipal corporations and public libraries, lots with the buildings thereon used exclusively for either religious worship or charitable purposes, and places of burial not held or used for private or corporate benefit, shall be exempt from taxation. Ditches, canals, reservoirs, pipes and flumes owned and used by individuals or corporations for irrigating lands owned by such individuals or corporations, or the individual members thereof, shall not be separately taxed as long as they shall be owned and used exclusively for such purpose: Provided further, That mortgages upon both real and personal property shall be exempt from taxation: Provided further, That the taxes of the indigent poor may be remitted or abated at such time and in such manner as may be provided by law: Provided, further, That the Legislature may provide for the exemption from taxation of homes, homesteads, and personal property, not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars in value for homes and homesteads and one hundred dollars of personal property.

Section 3. The Secretary of State is directed to cause this proposed amendment to be published as required by the Constitution and to be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election in the manner provided by law.

Section 4. If approved by the electors of the State, this proposed amendment shall take effect on the first day of January, 1919.

Approved March 12, 1917.

I, HARDEN BENNION, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of a resolution proposing an amendment to Section 3, Article 13 of the Constitution of the State of Utah, relating to uniform taxes and exemptions.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Utah, this 23rd day of August, 1918.

(Seal) HARDEN BENNION, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER NINE.

A joint resolution providing for an amendment to Section 4, Article 13, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to the taxation of mines and mining property and the assessments of same.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concurring therein:

Section 1. That it is proposed to amend Section 4, Article 13 of the Constitution of the State of Utah so that the same will read as follows:

Section 2. All metalliferous mines or mining claims, both placer and rock in place, shall be assessed at \$5.00 per acre, and in addition thereto at a value based upon some multiple or sub-multiple of the net annual proceeds thereof. All other mines or mining claims and other valuable mineral deposits, including lands containing coal or hydro-carbons, shall be assessed at their full value. All machinery used in mining and all improvements or structures for other than mining purposes, shall be assessed at full value. The state board of equalization shall assess the value of the property herein enumerated, provided that the assessment of \$5.00 per acre and the assessment of the value of any other property for mining purposes shall be made as provided by law.

Section 3. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to submit this proposed amendment to the electors of the State at the next general election in the manner prescribed by law.

Section 4. If adopted by the electors of the State, this amendment shall take effect January 1st, 1919.

Approved March 12, 1917.

I, HARDEN BENNION, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of a joint resolution, providing for an amendment to Section 4, Article 13, of the Constitution of the State of Utah relating to the taxation of mines and mining property and the assessments of same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Utah, this 23rd day of August, 1918.

(Seal) HARDEN BENNION, Secretary of State.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION—HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER FOURTEEN.

A joint resolution repealing House Joint Resolution No. 1, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, and proposing a new resolution in lieu thereof amending Section 2, Article 13, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, by adding Section 3, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, relating to the prohibition and regulation of sale, manufacture, use, advertisement of, possession of, or traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Whereas, House Joint Resolution No. 1, proposing to amend the Constitution of the State of Utah by adding Section 3 to Article XXII, has been passed by both Houses of this Legislature, and filed with the Secretary of State;

And whereas, the engrossed copy thereof differs in a certain important respect from the resolution as actually passed by the House, in that in the sixth line of Section 3, as proposed after the word "nature" the words "and all malt and brewed drinks" were omitted from said engrossed copy.

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, two-thirds of the members elected to each of the two Houses concurring:

Section 1. That it is proposed to amend Article 13 of the Constitution of the State of Utah by adding Section 3, of the Constitution of the State of Utah, which section shall read as follows:

Section 2. The manufacture, sale, keeping or storing for sale or offering or exposing for sale, or importing, carrying, transporting, advertising, distributing, giving away, exchanging, drinking or serving of any fermented malt, vinous or spirituous liquors, alcohol, wine, porter, ale, beer, absinthe or any other intoxicating drink, or any preparation thereof, like nature; and all malt or brewed drinks; fruits preserved in alcoholic liquors of any kind; and all beverages containing in excess of one-half of one percentum of alcohol by volume; and all mixtures, compounds or preparations, whether liquid or solid, which are intended when mixed with water, or otherwise, to produce by fermentation or otherwise an intoxicating liquor, are hereby forever prohibited in the State of Utah, except as hereinafter provided for medicinal purposes, and wine used for sacramental purposes.

Section 3. The Secretary of State is hereby directed to submit the proposed amendment contained herein to the electors of the State at the next general election in the manner provided by law, instead of the resolution as embraced in House Joint Resolution No. 1, heretofore passed by the Legislature, and which is hereby repealed.

Section 4. If adopted by the electors of the State, this amendment shall have effect January 1st, A. D. 1919.

Approved March 8, 1917.

I, HARDEN BENNION, Secretary of State of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the above is a full, true and correct copy of a joint resolution providing for the amendment of the Constitution of the State of Utah by adding Section 3 to Article XXII, relating to the prohibition and regulation of sale, manufacture, use, advertisement of, possession of, or traffic in intoxicating liquors.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Utah, this 23rd day of August, 1918.

(Seal) HARDEN BENNION, Secretary of State.

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THIRTY-FIVE OF CREW KILLED

Torpedo Which Struck the Mount Vernon Takes Lives But Does Not Sink Ship.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Thirty-five members of the crew of the American army transport Mount Vernon, formerly the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, were killed by the explosion of a torpedo which struck the vessel last Thursday when she was 200 miles from the French coast, homeward bound. The passengers included Senator Lewis of Illinois, who was among those safely landed after the transport returned to a French port under her own steam.

Vice-Admiral Sims reported the torpedo struck on the starboard side, flooding a fire room, but he did not state the extent of the damage. Navy officials assume since the vessel was able to reach port under her own power, she was not badly damaged.

Western Men Killed.

The men killed were firemen, engineers and water tenders. The names of the western men follow: F. Hancock, Ronton, Wash.

Bert Heap, San Bernardino, Cal.

Louis Lafarane, Vallejo, Cal.

Harvey Mumm, Leesburg, Tex.

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H. C. Piew, Malaga, Chelan county, Wash.

M. Stally, address not in navy department records.

E. Tracy, Canyon City, Ore.

Senator Lewis was returning home on the transport after a visit to Great Britain and France and the western front.

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ASK FOR and GET Horlick's

The Original Malted Milk For Infants and Invalids OTHERS are IMITATIONS

—Advertisement.

IN SPITE OF WAR AND HIGH WATER

If you wanted to sell a second-hand automobile, or rent a house, you would put an advertisement in the paper and run it a few times or until you sold the machine or rented the house, and then you would quit.

If you were manufacturing goods or running a store, you would maintain your advertising continuously, because you would not be aiming to make one sale, but many—as many as you could. All right